L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

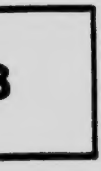
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

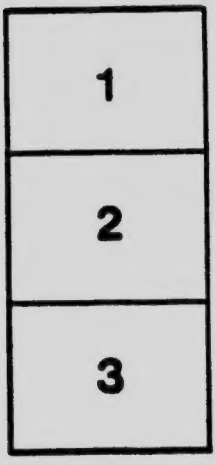
Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

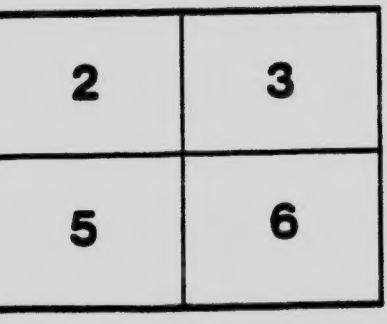
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ⟶ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.







What Do Our Neighbors Mean ?

President Taft and Others Say They Need Canada; Some Say They Want Canada.

The Yankee is Afraid of Canada's Closer Union to Great Britain.—Why?—Annexation is Not Altogether a Bogey.

Do Canadians want the United States to come between them and Great Britain? Most people will say "no," but that is just precisely what President Taft has in mind in the passing of Reciprocity. He is not the only one. The following utterances and expressed views of prominent Americans tell their own story.

President Taft, speaking to the newspapermen of the United States at a banquet held in New York on April 27, said:

"Why should we not have a closer union with Canada? Think of the absurdity of separating Manitoba and Minneapolis by as great a distance as Manitoba and Liverpool, when certainly Providence intended that their separation, socially and commercially, should only be that of their geographical distance. Canadians have furnished us with a large number of our best citizens. We are giving them a large number of the pick of our young farmers. Let us open the gateway between us. Let us give to both countries the profit of the trade that God intended between us. Let the political governments remain as they are. Let us abolish arbitrary and artificial obstructions to our association with our friends upon the north and derive the mutual benefit that it will certainly be."

In conclusion the President said: "I have said that this was a critical time in the solution of the question of reciprocity. It is critical because, unless it is now decided favorably to reciprocity, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The forces which are at work in England and in Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States and to make her part of an Imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have reciprocity with all the advantages that I have described, and that I earnestly and sincerely believe will follow its adoption, we must take it now or give it up forever."

A despatch from London, England, dated May 1, dealing with President Taft's New York speech, said:

"The *Strand* says President Taft's speech on Friday completely altered the situation with regard to reciprocity. If he had desired to urge patriotic Canadians to oppose the agreement to the full extent of their powers he could hardly have spoken otherwise. He was

FC553
R4
W53
*****

good enough to explain America's intention to break down the Chinese wall around the Empire, and rebuild it American. To the patriotic Canadian, to the Nationalist, to the Imperialist, and to the preferentialist this speech came as a very painful surprise."

Champ Clark, in his famous speech at Chicago, said:

"The time, probably the last time, when this can be realised has arrived.

"The future union of all parts of the British Empire in a commercial federation is almost certain.

"When that shall have been concluded, under a system of preferential advantages securing the English market to the colonial producer of raw materials and food products, and the colonial market to the English manufacturer, it will strike the United States a double blow.

"Our best customer, Great Britain, and our third best, Canada, will trade less and less with us and more and more with each other.

"And it will then be permanently impossible to repair our error.

"Political and economic weather signals indicate that should the present measure fail no other can succeed for many years, if ever."

Representative G. W. Prince, of Illinois, gave his version of the proposal:

"I say to our neighbors on the north, be not deceived. When we go into a country and get control of it, we take it. It is our history, and it is right that we should take it if we want it, and you might as well understand it. The Speaker has so said; the party back of him has so said, and it does not deny that that is its desire. Now let us see if the people of Canada believe in reciprocity and annexation."

Representative Madden, of Illinois, says:

"My hope is that if we can have closer commercial relations with the people of Canada, some day this relationship may blend the two peoples into the harmonious whole; and that the territory lying north of us may become a part of the United States, as it should be. I have always believed we should be one people, under one flag, and under one form of government; and it will be better for us when such a thing happens, if it ever does."

Hon. E. J. Slattery spoke to the Derry Club of Boston, on A[illegible] in part as follows:

"If the beef packing interests, known as the Beef Trust, have a friend in court when the reciprocity pact was drawn, they are extremely fortunate if through inadvertency the beef combine is to become a special beneficiary of reciprocity with Canada.

"If our Canadian neighbors should go into the beef-packing industry they could not ship a pound of their products into the States without paying the duty, originally made for and retained in the new pact in the interest of the beef combine, while the beef trust barons are to feed and fatten their cattle on the millions of acres of the rich grasing lands of Canada, the most fertile in the world, and then as required ship them across the border, free of duty, to the packing industries of Kansas City, Chicago and South Omaha.

"While I do not relish the thought of those powerful combines being made stronger by law, we must all admit that every American influence, individual or combine, that crosses the Canadian border will be a factor in establishing the campaign that will Americanize Canada, a campaign that is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun to result in the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States where she naturally belongs and where she should have been for the last fifty years."

A despatch from Washington last February read:

"Representative Hill, of Connecticut, who made the principal speech in favor of the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement when the bill to give it effect came up before the House in Committee of the Whole yesterday, won his first applause when he quoted as an argument in favor of the bill, an earlier declaration by Speaker Cannon to the effect that: 'The day will come when the whole of North America will be embraced with the United States, if not, indeed, the whole of the Western Hemisphere.'

"The reference drew loud and long applause from the assembled Representatives."

The Boston "Herald," commenting on a speech delivered by Representative Foss on Reciprocity in 1904, said:

"Of late years, there have been two quiet but significant movements in the Anglo-Saxon world—reciprocity in America and Imperial federation in Great Britain and her colonies. The important fact which, it would seem, has not been apprehended by people in general, is that the one policy implies the virtual destruction of the other.

"In plain words, it is held that American reciprocity with Canada means the end of British Imperial federation.

"But the indications are that the awakening of American statesmen has come. The contest draws on, and the great prize is Canada—nominally commercial Canada but actually the political Dominion.

Gov. Bates, of Massachusetts, at the "Intercolonial Club," Boston, said:

"We recognise that these Maritime Provinces are bound to the American nation by ties that nature and history forged in the days long past; and the link which binds these countries to us is stronger even than the link which binds them to old England. We do not know that the time will come, but we suspect it will when it shall be recognised, with the consent of the motherland, and the approval of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, that the welfare of all requires that but one flag should float over this whole country."—*Boston P~ 'd*, Nov. 18, 1904.

The Los Angeles "Herald," referrin to the recent famous speech of Champ Clark, said:

"It was unfortunate just at this juncture, when every vote in the legislative councils at Washington and Ottawa is needed to ensure the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, that Champ Clark should have made his half-jocular break about the annexation of the Dominion. The Canadian reactionaries will make the most of it, though it seems unlikely that they will be able to prevent approval on this side.

"'But just the same though this was the wrong time to say the right thing, many of us may live to see the very result that Champ Clark hopes for brought about by this reciprocity agreement.'

"It may be predicted that the razing of the tariff bars will in time show both parties to the bargain that they have everything in common. Their social and trade relations are apt to become so intertwined that the most natural thing will be political union.

"The late Goldwin Smith was the leader of a considerable party of annexationists in Canada. They have less strength, relatively, now than formerly, owing to the foolish tariff attitude of this country that has alienated many. But they are a good nucleus for the future annexation party."

The New York "Times," in an article on "What Reciprocity is," on March 11, said:

"In this process the agreement opens the channels of commerce northward and southward and practically puts an end to the policy

of the British Tories, which aims at blocking those channels and directing the currents of trade eastward across the ocean to the special gain of England. Incidentally, our acceptance of the agreement would also destroy the hope of the British Tories to establish a tariff wall about the markets of England, with the avowed purpose of reducing American trade. These are results of great and permanent value which in themselves are enough to decide the votes of reasonable members of Congress."

Samuel W. McCall, Congressman, speaking on Reciprocity a few years ago, said:

"Add to the tremendous influences that are pulling the two countries together, the entangling web that is woven by reciprocal trade, and the inevitable day will be more quickly reached when the two countries shall be politically one."

The Chicago "Tribune," treating Reciprocity in a purely commercial sense, said:

"Foodstuffs can be grown in both the United States and Canada. This country, thanks to its greater area of cultivable land and its much larger number of farmers—12 to 1—is much the larger producer. . . . If it were a question of the farmers of one country capturing the markets and driving out of business the farmers of the other, those of Canada would be routed in the unequal contest."

Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Boston, in an article contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" for October, expresses himself in these words:

"If we were to admit Canadian grain free from tariff charges, much of it would stay with us for home consumption; a portion of it would go through our ports to foreign lands—New York, Portland and Boston are the natural outlets for the foreign trade of Eastern Canada. The elevators for storing and handling Canadian grain should be on this side of the line, and the steamers of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific should in the winter time at least find their home port in Boston, New York and Portland."

Honorable Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts, stated that the policy which has been in force for many years in the United States

"has resulted in sending approximately $300,000,000 of American capital to Canada, to build up branch industries which compete with our own in foreign markets. It has also resulted in stifling the growth of Massachusetts and New England industries and kept us out of the business and commerce which belongs to us by every right. It has kept the great Canadian railways from our ports. It has ruined our coastwise shipping interests and made our wharf property of little value."

That our neighbors look upon this movement as a distinct loss to be remedied by Reciprocity with Canada, is shown in the following extract from a speech recently delivered by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana:

"There must be reciprocity with Canada. Our tariff with the rest of the world does not apply to our northern neighbor. That policy already has driven American manufacturers across the Canadian borders, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil, employing Canadian workingmen to supply trade. That capital should be kept at home to employ American workingmen to supply Canadian demand. We should admit Canadian wood pulp and Canadian paper free in return for Canada's admitting our agricultural implements, our engines, pumps and other machinery free. We should freely admit Canadian lumber to American planing mills in return for Canada's freely admitting other American manufactured products to Canadian markets."